

Two New Sympatric Species of the Genus *Kusumia* (Coleoptera,
Trechinae) from the Southeastern Part of the
Kii Peninsula, Central Japan

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Abstract Two new upper hypogean species of the trechine genus *Kusumia* are described from the southeastern part of the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan. One of them belongs to the *elongata* group and is named *K. crocodilus* in view of the peculiarly formed aedeagal apical lobe looking like the upper jaw of a crocodile. The other species is a member of the *yoshikawai* group and is named *K. insperata*. The two species are sympatric near the southern end of the Ohminé Mountains, though they do not seem to coexist in the exactly same habitat.

Two years ago, the second author of the present paper unexpectedly came across a new *Stygiotrechus* at the southernmost of the Ohminé Mountain Range in the southeastern part of the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan (UENO & NAITÔ, 2003 a). Before then, no representatives of the genus were known in the areas east of the deep wide valley of the Totsu-kawa River, which divides the southern part of the peninsula into two regions. At the same time, he found out two corpora of an undescribed species of *Kusumia* on the same mountain about 1,000 m south by west of the gully in which was discovered the *Stygiotrechus* (cf. UENO & NAITÔ, 2003 a, p. 235).

Since then, we repeatedly made searches for living specimens of the *Kusumia* at the eastern side of Chausu-yama, but our efforts were not repaid so easily because of the great rarity of the species concerned. On the other hand, a teneral female and a dead body of a second species of the same genus were met with by the second author at the collecting site of *Stygiotrechus*, and were determined as an undescribed member of another species-group. Thus, it became apparent that the eastern slope of Chausu-yama was inhabited by two undescribed *Kusumia* species belonging to two different lineages, a situation seldom met with in Japanese trechines other than those of the genus *Trechiamia*.

And therefore, renewed efforts were exerted, mostly by the second author, to obtain perfect specimens of the two species of *Kusumia*, and brought forth three good specimens (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) and several dead bodies of the first species, but only one mature female of the second one. Unfortunately, the only colluvium known to harbour the *Stygiotrechus* and the second species of *Kusumia* was completely washed away by a flood after one of the typhoons that attacked the Kii Peninsula in the autumn of 2003, so that we had to abandon hope to obtain additional specimens of the second species of *Kusumia* in the near future, at least at that particular spot. Near the end of 2004, however, a mature male of an upper hypogean *Kusumia* most probably referable to the second species in question was unexpectedly taken in a gully at the other side of Chausuyama, 6.2 km southwest of the lost colluvium in a beeline. Having this invaluable specimen at hands, we have decided to introduce the two new species into science for the reason of both taxonomical and zoogeographical interest. The first species belonging to the *elongata* group will be named *K. crocodilus* in view of the unique conformation of the aedeagal apical lobe, and the second one belonging to the *yoshikawai* group will be named *K. insperata* because of its unexpected occurrence in sympatry with the first. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in previous papers of UENO's.

Before going into further details, we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to Dr. Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA for his kind help in field works.

***Kusumia crocodilus* S. UENO et NAITÔ, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–3)

Length: 4.95–5.35 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the *elongata* group and related to *K. dentata* S. UENO (1999, pp. 289, 295, figs. 6–8) from a mine adit at Kaminagai in Kumanogawa-chô, but somewhat smaller on an average, with narrower configuration of prothorax and elytra, the former of which is less contracted posteriad and has less clearly defined basal part, and the latter obviously less ample in apical two-thirds. Strikingly different from *K. dentata* and all the other congeners in the peculiarly formed apical lobe of aedeagus as will be described later.

Body narrow, with small head and relatively short hind body; surface wholly pubescent with the exception of frons and supraorbital areas; microsculpture as in the other species of the *elongata* group. Colour darker than in *K. dentata*, dark brown partially reddish, dull shiny and hardly iridescent; palpi pale; apical halves of antennae, legs and venter of hind body more or less lighter than dorsum.

Head small, subquadrate, about as wide as or a little wider than long, widest at a level between supraorbital pores, and more gradually narrowed anteriad than posteriad; dorsum depressed, with entire frontal furrows gently arcuate in front and widely divergent behind; frons and supraorbital areas gently convex; genae gently convex at the posterior parts, rather densely covered with fairly long hairs; neck wide, with the anterior

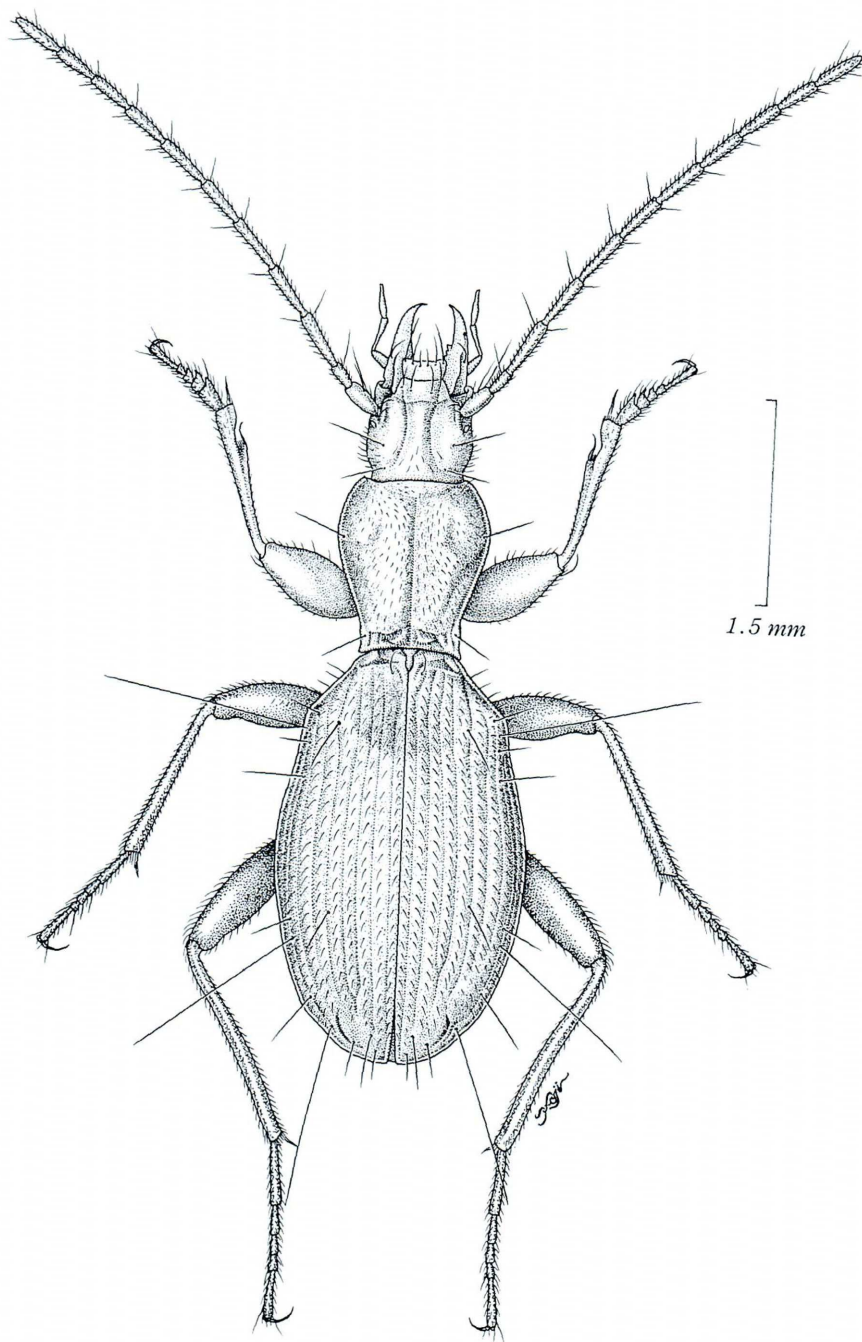


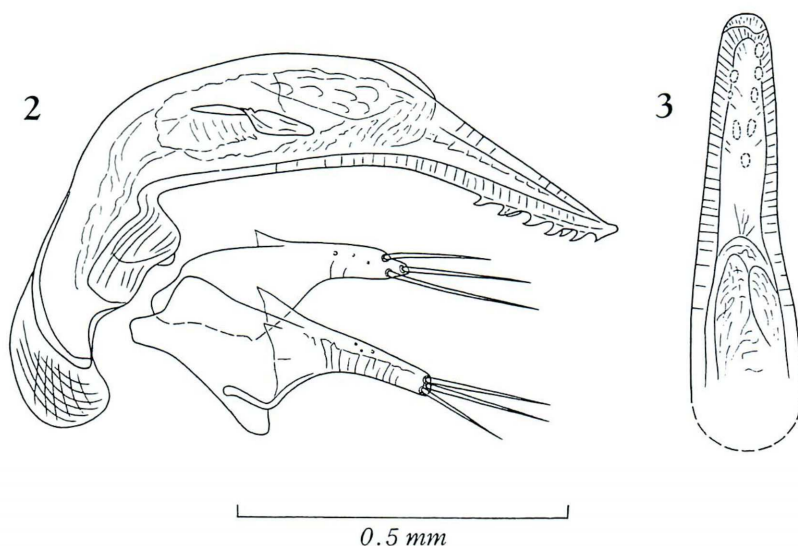
Fig. 1. *Kusumia crocodilus* S. UENO et NAITÔ, sp. nov., ♂, from Shinogô in Kitayama-mura.

constriction not deep though distinct; apical margin of labrum straight at the median part; mandibles rather stout; mental tooth simple; palpi slender; antennae fairly long, reaching apical third of elytra in ♂, apical three-sevenths of elytra in ♀, segment 2 the shortest and segment 3 the longest as usual, segments 5–7 each nearly four times as long as wide, terminal segment about as long as segment 7, obviously longer than scape.

Pronotum subcordate, a little narrower on an average than in *K. dentata*, widest at a level between two-thirds and five-sevenths from base, and obviously wider at base than in the latter species; PW/HW 1.43–1.53 (M 1.48), PW/PL 0.91–0.98 (M 0.94) [PL/PW 1.02–1.10 (M 1.07)], PW/PA 1.48–1.60 (M 1.54), PW/PB 1.45–1.51 (M 1.49); sides narrowly bordered throughout, widely and less strongly arcuate in front than in *K. dentata*, almost straight at middle, shallowly sinuate at about basal fifth, and then slightly divergent towards sharp hind angles, which are produced postero-laterally, ante-basal sinuation not so sharply marked as in *K. dentata*; marginal setae as in *K. dentata*; apex usually somewhat narrower than base, PB/PA 0.99–1.07 (M 1.03) [PA/PB 0.94–1.01 (M 0.97)], with front angles narrowly rounded and hardly produced; base widely emarginate between hind angles; dorsum gently convex, rather densely covered with fairly long hairs, sculptures as in *K. dentata*. Lateral expansion of propleura slightly visible from above.

Elytra elongated suboval, widest at about or slightly behind middle, evidently wider than and two and a half times as long as prothorax, and almost equally narrowed in front and behind; EW/PW 1.57–1.67 (M 1.62), EL/PL 2.38–2.62 (M 2.48), EL/EW 1.58–1.68 (M 1.64); shoulders distinct and obtusely tuberculate, with prehumeral borders complete, nearly straight, oblique, and fringed with a row of hairs; sides moderately reflexed throughout, very slightly emarginate behind shoulders, then feebly and widely arcuate, and conjointly rounded at apices, each with a slight preapical emargination; dorsum evidently less convex than in *K. dentata*, though steeply declivous at the sides, apical declivity gentle; a distinct transverse fovea present in basal areas, delimited on each side by a very obtuse basal carina formed by the basal portion of interval 5; striae entire, clearly impressed throughout and ambiguously crenulate, inner striae deepened in basal fovea, stria 8 irregularly deepened in apical portion; scutellar striole either very short or vestigial; apical striole deep but more or less irregular, usually merging into stria 5 at the anterior end; intervals mostly flat, each bearing a row of fairly long suberect hairs, which extends to apex; apical carina very obtuse; stria 3 devoid of setiferous dorsal pore; preapical pore close to apex, though still more distant from apex than from suture; stria 5 always with two setiferous dorsal pores at 1/7–1/5 and 1/2–3/5 from base, respectively; marginal umbilicate series ordinary for a member of *Kusumia*.

Ventral surface pubescent except for lateral parts; anal setae ordinary. Legs relatively short and stout; protibiae gradually dilated towards apices; tarsi relatively short, tarsomere 1 shorter than tarsomeres 2–4 combined in both meso- and metatarsi; in ♂, two proximal protarsomeres widely dilated, markedly produced inwards at apices, and furnished beneath with sexual adhesive appendages.



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Kusumia crocodilus* S. UÉNO et NAITÔ, sp. nov., from Shinogô in Kitayamura; left lateral view (2), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

Male genital organ very small though moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus three-tenths as long as elytra, fairly slender, hardly arcuate at middle though ventrally bent or curved in both basal and apical parts, the latter of which is very long; basal part strongly bent ventrad, fairly elongate, with small basal orifice whose sides are deeply emarginate; sagittal aileron very large, protruding ventro-proximally; apical lobe very long and narrow, nearly parallel-sided and narrowly rounded at the extremity in dorsal aspect; viewed laterally, apical lobe gently curved ventrad at the base, straightly and gradually acuminate to the extremity, which is slightly reflexed and provided with a minute tooth at the ventral side, venter furnished with two rows of recurved teeth, three to five on the left side and one or two on the right side, the teeth being much more spaced than in *K. dentata* even in the left row; ventral margin nearly straight at middle in profile. Inner sac partially scaly though devoid of sclerotized teeth-patches; copulatory piece much smaller and simpler than in *K. dentata*, nearly two-ninths as long as aedeagus, with elongate apical part blunt at the apex, twisted at the middle, and narrowly extending proximad to an acuminate proximal end. Styles broad in basal parts but short and narrow in apical parts, left style longer than the right, each bearing only three setae of different length at the apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, (300 m alt.) 5–VIII–2003, T. NAITÔ leg. Allotype: ♀, (300 m alt.) 2–XI–2003, T. NAITÔ leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, (400 m alt.) 16–II–2004, T. NAITÔ leg.; 1 ♀, (300 m alt.) (found dead; appendages except femora mostly missing), 29–IV–2003, T. NAITÔ leg.; 2 ♂♂, (300 m alt.) (found dead; fair condition), 25–VII–2004, T. NAITÔ leg.; 1 ♂, (300 m alt.) (found dead; fair condition),

9–VIII–2004, T. NAITÔ leg. All deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Type locality. Shinogô, 300 and 400 m in altitude, in Kitayama-mura of Wakayama Prefecture, Central Japan.

Notes. Though doubtless belonging to the same lineage as *K. elongata* S. UÉNO (1999, pp. 289, 290, figs. 2–5), the relationship between this new species and *K. dentata* may not be so close as that between the latter species and *K. elongata*. This can be inferred from the fact that the present species can be recognized on its narrow body form alone. On the contrary, *K. dentata* is practically indistinguishable from *K. elongata* in external morphology and also in general configuration of the male genitalia, with the exception of incredibly different apical lobe of the aedeagus. The male genitalia of *K. crocodilus* are not only different from those of *K. dentata* in the unique apical lobe but also in other parts of the aedeagus.

Kusumia crocodilus has so far been found from two screes in the steep gully called the Nuka-dani, which runs down northeastwards in a deciduous broadleaved forest between Chausu-yama (1,181 m in height) and Amedani-yama (840 m in height), both very steep rocky peaks on a southeastward branch ridge at the southernmost of the Ohminé Mountain Range. This gully is a small branch at the right side of the Shino-gô Stream, and 24.5 km distant to the north-northeast in a beeline from Shimono-sako-kô Adit in Kumanogawa-chô, the type locality of *K. dentata*. The Nuka-dani Gully is forked at an altitude of 300 m, and a large scree is deposited at the fork in the right-hand branch. Six of the seven specimens of the type series and fragments of dead bodies were dug out from this scree, usually below 50 cm in depth. The remaining one was found from colluvia deposited near the source of the left-hand branch, equally from the depth of about 50 cm. They were very agile when exposed to light.

It is worth noting that all the dead bodies of this species are heavily infected with fungi and that old ones are readily fractured. Three of the four paratypes found dead must have died very recently, since they are in a fair condition to the tips of appendages and even their genitalia can be examined rather satisfactorily. Unusual rareness of fully mature adults and relative abundance of dead bodies may be due to serious contagion of a germ-produced disease caused by the fungi, although the Laboulbeniales are usually considered rather harmless to host beetles.

As was mentioned in the introduction, the specific name of this new species is the Latin noun *crocodilus* in apposition, denoting the unique configuration of the aedeagal apical lobe that resembles the upper jaw of a crocodile.

***Kusumia insperata* S. UÉNO et NAITÔ, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4–6)

Length 5.15–5.75 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the *yoshikawai* group and similar in many respects to *K. yoshikawai latipennis* S. UÉNO (1999, pp. 290, 313) from the vicinities of Oba-ga-miné at the

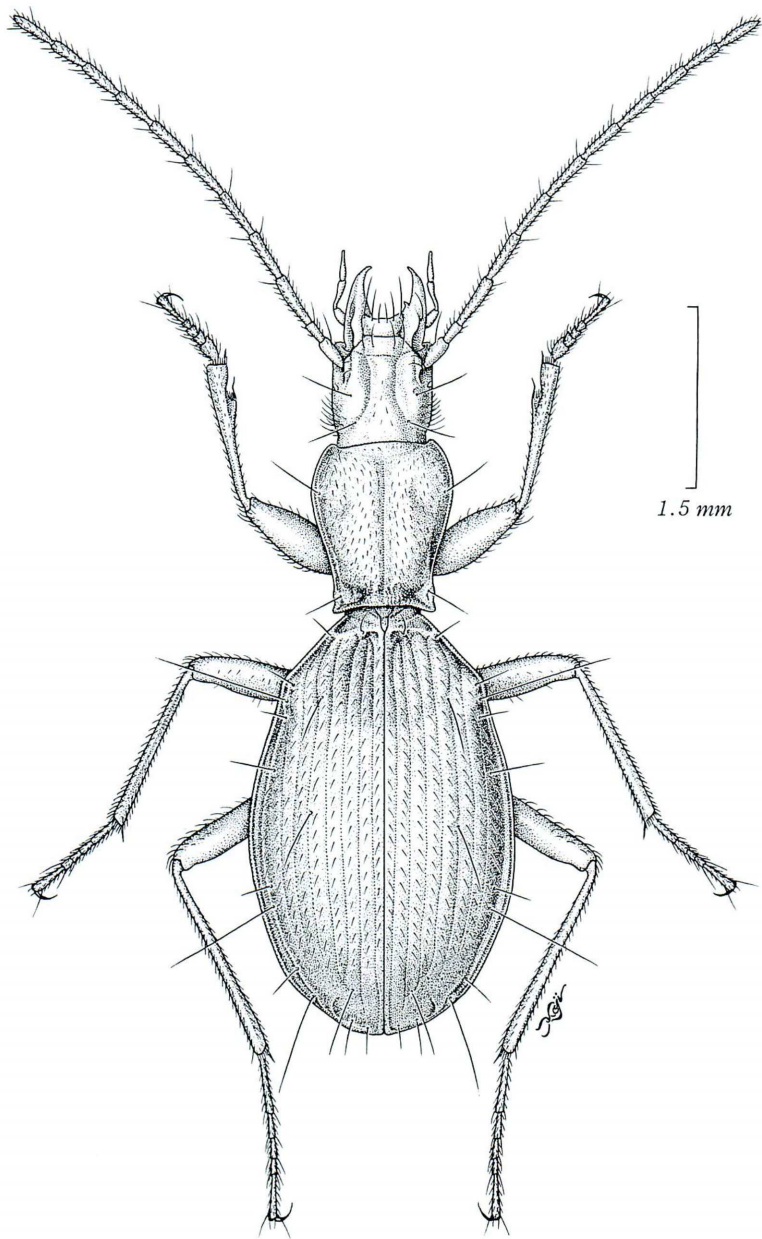


Fig. 4. *Kusumia insperata* S. UENO et NAITÔ, sp. nov., ♂, from the Kuma-dani at Shimokuzukawa of Totsukawa-mura.

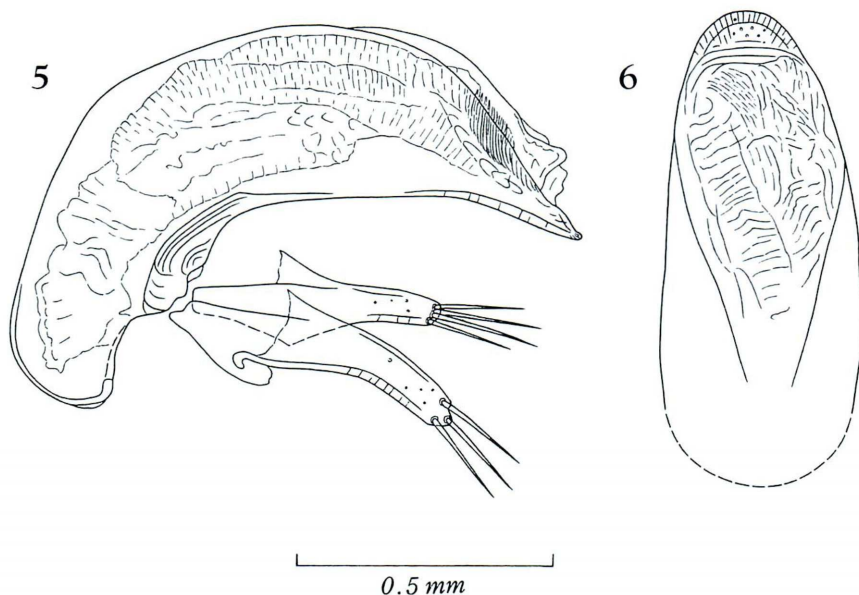
northern part of the Ohminé Mountains, but the prothorax and elytra are a little more elongate, the pronotal lateral sides are more gently arcuate in front and more shallowly sinuate behind, and the external dorsal series of elytra usually consists of two setiferous pores.

Colour as in *K. y. latipennis*. Head similar to that of *K. y. latipennis*, with antennae reaching the middle of elytra even in ♀. Pronotum relatively elongate, widest at about five-sevenths to three-fourths from base; PW/HW 1.30–1.38 (M 1.34), PW/PL 0.83–0.85 (M 0.84) [PL/PW 1.17–1.20 (M 1.18)], PW/PA 1.40–1.46 (M 1.43), PW/PB 1.36–1.40 (M 1.39); sides narrowly bordered throughout, gently and widely arcuate in front, shallowly sinuate at about basal sixth without distinctly marked ante-basal sinuation, and then subparallel towards hind angles; apex about as wide as base, PB/PA 1.01–1.08 (M 1.03) [PA/PB 0.93–0.99 (M 0.97)]; front angles small though slightly produced forwards; base straight at the median part, with sharp hind angles produced postero-laterally at the tips; other pronotal features as in *K. yoshikawai*.

Elytra ovate, relatively narrow, widest at about five-ninths from bases, and almost equally narrowed towards bases and apices; EW/PW 1.97 in all the three specimens of the type series, EL/PL 2.46–2.59 (M 2.52), EL/EW 1.47–1.55 (M 1.52); shoulders distinct, obtusely tuberculate, with prehumeral borders oblique, nearly straight, and bearing only one anteriormost hair; sides moderately reflexed throughout except for prehumeral parts, slightly emarginate behind humeral tubercles, then moderately arcuate, and conjointly rounded at apices, each devoid of appreciable preapical emargination; dorsum moderately convex, steeply declivous at the sides and in apical area, with a distinct transverse fovea in basal areas; basal carina mal-defined; striae clearly impressed on the disc but obliterated at the side, striae 7 and 8 nearly obsolete, though the latter is impressed near the middle and apical sets of marginal umbilicate pores; scutellar striole vestigial; apical striole distinct though shallow and often mal-defined along apical margin, anteriorly joining or almost joining stria 5; intervals slightly convex on the disc, completely flat at the side, each bearing an irregular row of suberect hairs, which does not extend posteriorly beyond the level of preapical pore; stria 3 devoid of dorsal pores, preapical pore located just before the level of the terminus of apical striole, and much more distant from apex than from suture; stria 5 usually with only two setiferous dorsal pores at about 1/6 and 2/5–3/7 from base, respectively; in the paratype, a third dorsal pore present on stria 5 of the right elytron at 4/7 from base.

Ventral surface as in *K. y. latipennis*. Legs a little slenderer than in the latter; tarsi not long, tarsomere 1 about as long as tarsomeres 2–4 combined in both meso- and metatarsi.

Male genital organ small and lightly sclerotized, differing from those of the previously known members of the *yoshikawai* group in the much thicker aedeagus not strongly bent at about middle. Aedeagus about one-third as long as elytra, bold, a little broader than high, and ventrally curved at both the basal and apical parts, with the dorsal margin semicircularly rounded in profile; basal part fairly elongate, moderately curved ventrad, with small basal orifice whose sides are feebly emarginate; sagittal



Figs. 5–6. Male genitalia of *Kusumia insperata* S. UENO et NAITÔ, sp. nov., from the Kuma-dani at Shimokuzukawa of Totsukawa-mura; left lateral view (5), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (6).

aileron vestigial; viewed dorsally, apical lobe short and very broad, widely rounded at the apex; viewed laterally, apical part abruptly tapered into short apical lobe, which is straight, produced ventro-apically, and minutely tuberculate at the extremity; ventral margin almost straight behind middle in profile. Inner sac wholly covered with minute scales, which are poorly sclerotized for the most part but form a compact patch of fine sclerotized spinules just inside apical orifice; no differentiated copulatory piece. Styles fairly large, left style evidently longer and broader than the right; in the holotype, right style bears four apical setae, whereas the left bears only three setae at the apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Kuma-dani, 23–XII–2004, T. NAITÔ leg. Allotype: ♀, Shinogô, 5–VIII–2003, T. NAITÔ leg. Paratype: 1 ♀ (teneral), Shinogô, 23–VI–2003, T. NAITÔ leg. All deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Type locality. Kuma-dani, 330 m in altitude, at Shimokuzukawa of Totsukawa-mura in Nara Prefecture, Central Japan.

Other locality. Shinogô, 190 m in altitude, in Kitayama-mura of Wakayama Prefecture, Central Japan.

Further specimens examined. 1 ♂, Takigawa, 460 m alt., Totsukawa-mura, Nara Pref., Central Japan, 7–XII–2004, T. NAITÔ leg.; 1 ♀, Hashi-tani, 500 m alt., Asahi, Totsukawa-mura, Nara Pref., 2–X–2004, T. NAITÔ leg. Both deposited in coll. NSMT.

Notes. It is difficult to determine the true affinity of *Kusumia insperata*, even

though the new species closely resembles *K. yoshikawai latipennis*. It is localized in the southern part of the Ohminé Mountains, while the latter occurs in the northern part of the same mountain range, and the intervening central part is occupied by *K. amicorum* S. UÉNO (1999, pp. 290, 315, figs. 22–24), at least from Misen to Nehan-daké. Judging from the instability of elytral chaetotaxy and other minor evidences, *K. yoshikawai yoshikawai* S. UÉNO (1960, pp. 124, 130, fig. 4; 1963, p. 112, fig. 1; 1999, pp. 289, 312) endemic to Mt. Ohdaigahara-zan may be the most primitive of the known members of the species-group and may have given rise to other species and subspecies. If this conjecture be right, *K. y. latipennis*, *K. amicorum* and *K. insperata* may have become differentiated in the course of southward dispersal of the ancestral trechine along the Ohminé Mountain Range, and the ancestor of *K. insperata* may have become isolated by the speciation of more dominant species, *K. amicorum*.

As was noted in the introduction, this species was discovered near the outlet of the gully called Kurozô-dani, which empties into the Shi-no-gô Stream at about 1,000 m north by east of the type locality of *K. crocodilus*. Only two specimens alive and a fragmented dead body of *K. insperata* were taken at this place, all found by digging a deposit of gravelly soil at a depth of 30–50 cm. Regrettably this habitat was completely scraped away by a flood, and neither *Kusumia* nor *Stygiotrechus* has been met with since then. At the beginning of the winter 2004, however, a male specimen of a *Kusumia* most probably belonging to the same species was unexpectedly dug out from a loose deposit of gravelly soil in the Kuma-dani Valley near the southwestern foot of Chausu-yama (or rather the southwestern foot of Dagué-yama), in any case 6.2 km southwest of the Shinogô locality. The colluvium at the collecting site was in a plantation of cryptomeria, very wet being fed by seeping water, and only supported by tangling tree-roots; in other words, it was by no means a good habitat for harbouring upper hypogean trechines. Probably due to this unfavourable condition, no additional specimens came out in spite of careful investigation made by the second author.

Trechine beetles probably referable to *K. insperata* are also known from two stations on the left side of the Totsu-kawa Valley at the northeastern part of Totsukawamura. One of them is located at the southeastern foot of Tenjiku-yama on the left side of the Taki-gawa Valley, a tributary of the Totsu-kawa River, and is 13 km distant to the north-northwest in a beeline from the Kuma-dani, the type locality of the species. The other one lies in the Hashi-tani Gully in the Asahi-gawa drainage, also belonging to the Totsu-kawa River, and is 6.8 km further north-northwest from the Takigawa locality.

Only one male has been taken at the former station (from a depth of about 80 cm), and only one female from the latter, but they doubtless belong to the same taxon judging from their external morphology including the standard ratios. In the male from Takigawa (5.20 mm in body length), the standard ratios are as follows: PW/HW 1.43, PW/PL 0.90 [PL/PW 1.11], PW/PA 1.39, PW/PB 1.50, PB/PA 0.97 [PA/PB 1.03], EW/PW 1.91, EL/PL 2.62, EL/EW 1.52. In the female from the Hashi-tani (5.45 mm in body length), they are: PW/HW 1.44, PW/PL 0.89 [PL/PW 1.12], PW/PA 1.44, PW/PB 1.45, PB/PA 0.99 [PA/PB 1.01], EW/PW 1.91, EL/PL 2.55, EL/EW 1.49.

Thus, the standard ratios are nearly identical between the two specimens.

On the other hand, they are somewhat different from the specimens of the type series in the configuration of the pronotum, which is slightly shorter and more strongly contracted at the base. The male genitalia of the Takigawa specimen are almost identical with those of the holotype, except in the presence of very narrow sagittal aileron and of five apical setae on both the styles instead of three or four. All these differences can be regarded as infraspecific variations within the species *insperata*, but since the differences could be geographical, we have excluded the Takigawa and the Hashi-tani specimens from the type series.

Corrigendum

In one of the previous papers of ours (UENO & NAITÔ, 2003 b), we found an inadvertent typographical error in the description of a new species. Since the error is in regard to an important figure, it is corrected as follows:

(Page 240, line 22)

For: stria 3 Read: stria 5

要 約

上野俊一・内藤隆夫：紀伊半島南東部で同所的に生息するキイメクラチビゴミシ属の2新種。—— 紀伊半島の南東部に位置し、大峰山脈の最南部に当たる茶臼山の東斜面から、同所的に生息するキイメクラチビゴミシ属の地下浅層性の2新種を記載し、これらにそれぞれワニメクラチビゴミシ *Kusumia crocodilus* S. UENO et NAITÔ およびチャウスメクラチビゴミシ *K. insperata* S. UENO et NAITÔ という新名を与えた。前者はクマノメクラチビゴミシ種群に属し、雄交尾器中央片の先端部が、一見ワニ類の上顎に似た特異な構造をしている。おそらく基準産地付近に局在するものだろうと思われるが、ラブルベニア菌の異常な増殖によって生存を脅かされている可能性がある。後者はヨシカワメクラチビゴミシ種群に属し、大峰山脈南端部から南西部にかけて分布するものらしいが、最初に見つかった生息地が洪水に削り取られてしまった結果、新しい追加標本の得られる見通しが立たなくなった。それで、茶臼山の裏側（南西麓）で得られた唯一の雄を基準標本に選んだ。十津川中流域の大峰山脈側に生息するものも同種だろうと思われるが、より多くの標本に基づく詳細な検討が必要である。なお、分布域が重なり合うとはいうものの、これらの2新種がおなじ崖錐などに共存している例は知られていない。

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UÉNO, S.-I., & T. NAITÔ, 2003 a. Discovery of *Stygiotrechus* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) at the southeastern part of the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan. *Ibid.*, **31**: 231–236.

—— & —— 2003 b. Occurrence of a second species of *Kusumia* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) on the Hatenashi Mountains in the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan. *Ibid.*, **31**: 237–243.

Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (1): 352, May 30, 2005

Mesosa hirtiventris (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) Newly Recorded from Ani-jima Island

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As the result of the field survey made by the junior author, KARUBE, we were able to examine *Mesosa hirtiventris* (GRESSITT) from Ani-jima Island of the Chichi-jima island group. This is the first record of the species from the island, since *M. hirtiventris* has so far been known only from Chichi-jima and Haha-jima Islands of the Ogasawara Islands.

Mesosa (Saimia) hirtiventris (GRESSITT, 1937)

Coptops hirtiventris GRESSITT, 1937, Kontyû, Tokyo, **11**, p. 324, fig. 5; type locality: Haha-jima Is., Bonin Isls.

Mesosa (Saimia) hirtiventris: OHBAYASHI, 1992, Acta coleopterol. japon., Osaka, (2), p. 8.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Ani-jima Is., Chichi-jima Group, Ogasawara Isls., the host plant was collected by KARUBE on X–2002; adult emerged out and collected by NIISATO on X–2003 in Kokubunji of Tokyo.

Distribution. Haha-jima Is. (Haha-jima Group), Chichi-jima Is. and Ani-jima Is. (new record) (Chichi-jima Group).